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When space will permit. The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

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TEN PAGES.

SCRANTON, APRIL 25, 1901.

Tomorrow, April 26, will be Arbor day. It ought to be made a day of mark in every school room, in giving impressive teaching of the vital value of forests to every community, every section of the land, and of the importance of preserving woodlands, groves, single trees; trees in the country; along rural and suburban highways; on city avenues; on home lots and vacant lots. Let the coming generation be taught to end vandalism.

Power Well Placed.

N THE comments which are adverse to the Supreme court's ruling upon the governor's power to veto parts of appropriations one thought appears almost uniformly. It is well stated by the Pittsburg Times:

The decision practically takes from the legis lature power to determine the amount of public money that shall be appropriated to any particufar purpose, unless the appropriation is made long enough before the final adjournment to require executive action while the body is still in ses sion and it has an opportunity to over-ride his veto. As most of the appropriation hills get through too late for thes, the governor will practically become the sole abliter in the matter of

This power, it is pointed out, is a great one and calls for a wise exercise of choice by the people in their election of a governor. Naturally, The more the power, the better should be the man. But in view of the fact that the people do the electing, it puts upon them the final responsibility, and they can much more readily keep an eye on one man than upon the 254 individuals who compose the general assembly.

If the legislature wishes to be business-like in its methods, it can pass the appropriation bills early in the session when in the general crush good, bad and middling bills often go through indiscriminately. It is not the governor's fault if the lawmakers are careless. It he has power to undo the lawmakers' mistakes.

The Cubans may not be able to secure everything that they want in the way of license to run the island, but they will at least be allowed to investigate the highest results in the art of American cookery while in Wash-

Briton and Boer.

HAT, certainly, is an interesting letter which the New York Sun of yesterday prints from Montagu White, the diplomatic representative of the just returned from Europe with a burden of information new to most readers of the daily press.

The Boers in the field without exception are determined, he says, to fight on to the end unless their independence is recognized. They have now lost so much in material wealth that the prospect of further suffering has comparatively few terrors for them. Moreover, they have, to use a familiar expression, "regained their wind." Says Mr. White: "The obstacles to peace have been raised by the British themselves. The great opportunity was lost after the surrender of General Cronje at Paardeberg. This disaster for a time so disheartened the Boers that had Lord Roberts, instead of insisting on unconditional surrender, offered anything like generous terms, it is certain that peace would have been established long since. What prolonged the war was the demand for unconditional surrender and the issue of Lord Roberts' proclamations, with the burning of homesteads, the destruction of crops and gardens, the carrying off of cattle and, above all, the harrying of the women. The greatest indignation. but no dismay, has been caused by the policy of feeding those women and children who had relatives at the front on half rations. This has been admitted by Mr. Brodrick, the secretary of state for war. These nets, instead of cowing the spirit of the Boers, have had precisely the opposite effect, and have rendered nugatory the Paarde-

berg victory." As to their means of carrying on the war. Mr. White asserts that they have mough ammunition to last with care for a long time, and the winter season row coming on tells more against the British than against the burghers. As to the reports that the Boers are misled by their advisers in Europe, who hold out to them hopes of foreign complications and foreign intervention, there is, says Mr. White, absolutely no foundation for them. On the contrary, the decision to continue the war was arrived at without hope or expectation of foreign assistance, and without any reference to their advisers in Europe. On one point Mr. White speaks with warranted sharpness: "It seems incredible," says he, "that respectable

peace envoys. They have all, first and last, proved to be lies. Several men, Lanham, Dr. Walker and others who were reported to have been murdered in cold blood at the beginning of the war, are still alive, and Andreas Wessels, peace envoy, reported to have been shot by order of General De Wet, is now known to be alive and well. The reports as to General De Wet's madness and other stupid stories as to President Steyn counselling surrender, are all part of the same campaign of falsehood and calumy against the Boers." The circulation of these false reports by the American press is not intentional. The news has to be accepted as it comes The censorship is

in British hands and is absolute. Whatever of truth there may be in Mr. White's contention that the Boers will yet tire England out as the Thirteen American colonies tired her out at the close of the eighteenth century, there is undemable truth in his philosophic conclusion: "The world is not likely to forget the lessons of the South African war. A remarkable aspeet of this remarkable war has been the powerlessness of wealth. These two republics have been pitted against the richest power on earth, and the sympathies of cosmopolitan wealth have been almost without exception actively directed against the Boers, yet notwithstanding these drawbacks the latter have carried on the war to such a point that even if their hopes should not be crowned with success, the ultimate victory of the British will be a great moral disaster if not a material defeat.

Although we have never swerved from our original belief that in the broad purposes of civilization the cause of England in South Africa is the cause of humanity, yet it is undeniable that the magnificent resistance and endurance of the embattled farmers of the Transvaal have opened the world's eyes to unsuspected elemental virtues among them which, when this unhappy tragedy shall have ended, will form a foundation for a splendid composite manhood through the blend of strong races in a new empire consecrated by present bloodshed and suffering to the doctrine of equal rights.

Without the support of the Inquirer no man on be nominated for governor in the Republican convention. - Philadelphia Inquirer. Quite important if true. Can our ontemporary prove it?

Term-Average Promotions.

N MONDAY of the present week the special committee of Philadelphia's board of education, appointed by that body to consider and report upon Superintendent Brooks' recommendation of public school promotions by term averages, adopted that recommendation by an almost unanimous vote of its twenty-two members. The vote was taken after a discussion lasting nearly three hours, towards the close of which one of the members remarked that in the course of it there had been more light thrown on public school work, which, ultimately, will be of the greatest value, than in any discussion heretofore held in the and not wait until the last minute, board or its committees," that he could recall in years of service.

The resolutions as adopted pro for the promotion on June 30, 1901the close of the city's school yearis rather the people's good fortune that of all pupils certified to the superintendent by the principals of schools as qualified for the work of the next higher grade, without examination. In the promotions not from grade to grade, but to higher schools, the class standing, numerically stated, of each pupil, shall accompany the certification. If for sufficient cause in the conditions of the schools the superintendent shall decide the number of promotions too great that number may, with the approval of the committee on the school involved, reduce the promotions to an etxent not exceeding 25 per cent. Any pupil found unqualified for the higher grade work after promotion shall be, on November Boors in the United States, who has 15 returned to the school from which premoted, for more thorough prepara-This will allow full time for tion. fair test of each pupil's preparation

and ability. As it came out during the committee's three hours' discussion of Superintendent Brooks' recommendation that, while he had named a general term average of 70 in all subjects as the basis for promotion, there has been no uniform method of keeping class records. It was decided not to make that average the basis this June but hereafter to set a fixed standard, insisting on uniformity of records. Examinations are not yet discontinued for the pupils failing of certification. If their examination results shall reach the standard average set, they will go up. But it was distinctly asserted during the discussion that on the one hand, "pupils have been promoted on a basis of 60, or because school directors or politicians have insisted upon particular pupils being promoted without reference to qualifications: and that, on the other, pupils being promoted without reference to qualifications; and that, on the other, pupils attaining an average of 70 or upward have been kept back, so as not to endanger the dropping of a division on account of decreased attendance." Philadelphia is not alone in hearing such a charge.

As already mentioned, the adoption of the resolutions was almost unanimous. One member objected on the ground, as stated by hunself, that "the new method will entall never-ending trouble." He thinks the old system the easier way of sliding along. He was answered that "there will, of course, be trouble in connection with discontinuing examinations, but the outcome will be directly in the line of progress and in the best interests of the school children." These interests are the chief thing to be considered-the object for which the public schools exist. The children are the Republic's future citizens and rulers.

Mr. Burns evidently started out with the intention of making the ripper bill look like 30 cents.

Next October in the City of Mexico another congress of the American rejournals should persist in publishing publics is to meet to consider reciproction our government stock, more or less equivalent to our government bonds. These dividends are about ill treatment of Utkanders and form quarantine provisions, a permatical results of the stock of the

and various other topics of mutual interest and value to the governments and peoples to be represented. This is distinctly to be a Pan-American year.

In the campaign that has been inaugurated to falsify and influence public opinion, and to place the whiskey in the hands of our soldiers, the onscienceless press of the country will be used. It behooves Christian men and women to keep alive to the situation, and defeat the attempts of unscrupulous army officers to re-introduce the saloon in camp - Scrapton Times.

It is wholly a question of fact, not of sentiment. If the soldier can be kept temperate without the canteen, good. But if abolishing the canteen drives him to worse places and worse indulgence then the doing away with the canteen will in time be recognized as a mistake. The judgment of the commanding officers on this point is for more trustworthy than the theories or wishes of civilians. It was against the closing of the canteen and it is in favor of its re-establishment. The common sense of the country in the long run will not subscribe to the doctrine that the great majority of the officers of the United States army. men to whose leadership in dutles involving possible death the nation freely entrusts its best and bravest sons, are falsifiers or ignorant of the requirements of camp life.

The legislature of New York, which has just adjourned, has not only saved \$1,700,000 a year by introducing Odell economies in methods of administration but has by that and other means made possible the lowest tax rate in forty-seven years. Such legislatures restore faith in representative govern-

Minister Loomis, of Venezuela, seems to have had no difficulty in "squaring himself" when allowed to present his side of the case unassisted by the ambitious war correspondents

When the Arkansas law requiring all drinkers to take out a five dollar yearly license goes into effect every man can run his own speakeasy in that state.

The man who owns a trout pond seems to be about the only one who has any show in taking advantage of the opening of the fishing season.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 2.31 a. m., for Thursday, April

25, 1901. 6 氽

A child born on this day in considering th mm of the wheels of industry hereabouts will note that there is nothing the matter with th

eogs of the divorce mill. These April showers Oft bring May flowers And many an opening bud;

But forrent's powers For several hours Will turn the earth to mud.

The man who tides high on a wave of popul crity is sometimes in the end dumped upor ragged rocks of obliviou. Marriage can generally be voted a tailure

Some men would rather own a dog than posss the undivided affection of their better

Politically speaking Scranton still continu Ajacchus' Advice.

When you have that damp feeling keep an ethe clear weather flag and cheer up

Information and Entertainment, Too

CUORDING to George Lynch, who watched carefully the soldiers of the powers at Pekin and tells of their peculiarities in the Independent, the standard of condoct of the nited States soldier is far and away higher tha that of any soldier in the world. The United tates commissaties in Pekin were a perfect god send for procuring luxuries which could not b brained in any others - In discipline, by which term Mr. Lynch means the obvious discipline, the surface discipline, the discipline that was apparent to the eye of the spectator, the American soldiers were woetoffy lacking, and would comthe ailied forces, but when real fighting was be done they generally managed to get thet fight well and shoot straight. He speaks will enthusiasm of the Japanese soldiers. They were poor cavalrymen, but in every other branch of their service it appeared to him that they equalled, if they did not surpass, the best of the allied troops in China. Their extreme mobil ity in the field was a revelation, all their mov menty seemed to be done on the double, and that was simply designiful to watch. The ole fighting or soldier spirit of Japan seems still actively barning in the breast of every little They sing as they fight, and fight with the frolic welcome of schoolboys who love the game they are playing. Their disregard of life Lonch, "this spring and go and fighting spirit appears conspictous by its absence in the German. He appears to be the some of the manufactured soldier, the soldier who is the result of laborious and accurate drill. On parade, their dril! showed up superior to that of any of the other allies. But then it was stiff, wooden and mechanical to a degree, and it would be carrious to observe, when occasion should arise, owing to severe losses among the officers, how this human acchanism acmutactured on the parade ground ould work when thrown on its own resource and when obliged to rely on its own individual hy. Rough, uncouth, heavy, slow moving, but giving one the idea of great stubbornness and enburance, the Russ'aus appeared to be in many espects the best war soldiers of the lot. They dmost equal the Japanese in the simplicity Although slow in movement, other are capable of executing extremely long marches The regiments of colonial French troops which ac ompanied the original expedition may be passed unoticed, for they lacked nearly every soldier he quality of conduct or equipment. simply beneath contempt. They distinguished themselves chiefly by their looting exploits and y their outrages on the Chinese, more particu-

larly upon the women." The czar of Russia receives \$0,000,000 a year galary, or about \$20 a minute for each working day. The sultan of Torkey comes next, with \$6,250,000, or about \$15 a minute. peror of Austria gets \$4,500,000, or \$10 a minute the German kaiser, \$1,500,000, or \$8 a minute; the king of Haly, \$5,000,000, or \$7 a minute and the shih of Persia, \$2,500,000, not notice \$6 a minute. Considering how much McKinley has to look after these days on a pittance of only about 10 cents a minute, not counting holidays or Sundays, the wonder is he doesn't go

Of real estate property of the value of \$250,000. on now awaiting disposition in the chancer-curts of England, only about \$6,000,000 worth i without visible ownership. "Unclaimed estates" are few and far between. There is, however considerable money in the British government's hands awaiting proof of ownership. "This money," says the New York Sun, "may be divided into three classes. The first class is mad-up of unclaimed dividends on what the English

nent Pan-American arbitration court the national debt commissioners, who keep them until the claimants appear. When one does present himself he must prove his claim; then other claimants are advertised for. If no one present himself he must prove his other claimants are advertised for cless can prove a better claim the first-comer gets the money. The other classes of this unclaimed money are: Naval prize money and unclaimed dividends from bankrupts. In both of these classes the procedure in the matter of claimants is the same as in the first class," But as a New World than to prove title to an old one in the Old World.

> If Horace Greeley were to revise his advice to ing men in the light of more recent information he would probably say: "Go South and raise pecans." In a letter to the Washington Star Captain E. A. Wilson, of Washington, tell what a profitable nut the pecan is. The yield from a single tree in full bearing is from six to ten bushels of shelled nots, and the current price A peran tree at its best, from fifteen to twenty years old, has a spread of top of from fifty to sixty feet and a height of sixty to seventy feet and is from eighteen to thirty inches in diameter at the base. At from nine to ten years old the trees commence to hear fruit lightly, and from that on the increase is rapid, and the best of it all is they never full of a crop. The life of this tree is apparently perpetual. At fifty years old the trees are vigorous and healthy, bearing their tich burden of fruit with great regularity.

Here is an interesting table showing the per spita cost of governing seven of our principal

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New York, 8:161-81, 31-81, 77-8, 38-82, 10-812, 77-824, 92-74, 10-20, 10-812, 77-824, 92-74, 10-20, 10-812, 77-824, 92-94, 10-82

"Not including data relating to sanitary dis-

government per capita in Chicago is less than one-lialt that of New York and only one-third at of Boston. The Boston per capita include 82.12 expended by the county. Chicago spends more than one-third of its cost of civic government on the schools, where New York spend

A signal bonor was pald by the United State Supreme court last week to Charles A. Gardinet the well-known constitutional lawyer of New York, when Chief Justice Fuller percuptorily ordered the representative of the attorney general to make Mr. Gardiner's supplemental brie in the Porto Rico turiff case a part of the casof the government in its contention that congre has plenary power in the government of acquired territory. Mr. Gardiner's brief, it is generally enceded, is the ablest ever presented to the It contends, in subscance, that the States have not only the power of constitutional government, but also the power of nationality as well as constitutional power and that they were a government before the constitution was made, and, in matters not affected by the constitution, are a government ity, for purposes of war, of treaty, or of the termination of colonial questions growing out of conquest made by the nation, in a war be tween the nation and another nation, which has been brought to a conclusion under the orderly forms of negotiations and the like.

compress the Virginia-Termesser boundarys line has been fixed in the middle or the main street of Bristol, Tenn. There is a car line in the ercet and passengers on opposite sides of a car or ride in different states. The marriage of on the south side of a car. A Virginia criminal on the south side of the street is safe from ar-test, should be so insist, until requisition papers can be obtained from Tennessee,

Uncle Sam is not treating Major General Shafght. Puring his Santiago war department permitted attaches of foreign ents to accompany the American army After long delay the comptroller of vided for such expenses, and leaves the bill to eneral Shafter to pay. The amoun is \$626.69.

This year's cotton crop of the south is said to worth \$200,000,000 as it comes from the girl By turning it into plain sheetings its value i after doubles again, and amounts to \$2,000,

NOTHING TO CONCEAL.

Sir: I have just read in the issue of you paper of April 19, under the title of "Presby-tery Sessions End," the following: "Buring the afternoon Presbytery, behind closed doors, considered the case of Rev. John Dunn, who left the ministry to take up the practice of law in this city, where he was admitted to the bar, Mr. Dunu has joined the Unitarian church of Buffalo, N. Y., where be now resides, and in accordance with the rules of the church he was therefore denosed from the ministry of the Presbyterian church."

I wish to make a public statement to the fact that I object to the manner in which the Presbytery handled my "case, as it is called in your paper, I fail to see any reason for Presbytery taking up my "case" "behind closed doors," except it be that they were afraid to give me a hearing before the public I gave up the Presbyterlan ministry because of my honest conviction that there was nothing supernatural about Jesus. While I recognize in him all that is noble and worthy of humanity imitation, yet I can regard him simply as good man; and so, without creating a disturbance, I quietly retired from the pulpit of the Presbyterian church, where such a belief could

not be tolerated,

1 do not see anything disgraceful, rather something honorable, in a man giving up his chosen calling because of his honest con-victions. Therefore, it seems to me that the Presbytery showed very bad fasto, indeed, in considering my case "behind closed doors," and I wish the public to know that I nove nothing whatever to conceal. The day has passed when heterodexy is regarded as a sin, and today honesty, rather than orthodoxy, is at a premium. Yours truly, John T. Dunn.

Buffalo, April 23.

ABOUT NEW ZEALAND.

Sir: In your issue of last Tuesday you gave us a list of conclusions by Henry D. Lloyd con-cerning the New Zealand compulsory arbitration

law, but, in keeping with the usual tenor of your chitorial columns when dealing with New Zealand, you added: " The conclusions are over-enthusiastic. Until human nature changes no such wonderful approximations to perfect institutions may be expected in New Zealand

Your conclusion, Mr. Editor, is over-pessimistic because not based on accurate information. Too many of us are inclined to guage the human race by the standard with which we are sur rounded, consequently we fall into errors. The people of New Zesland ought not to be thus indged. They stand today in the forefront and bend and shoulders above the rest of their race. In proof of this seemingly exaggerated assertion, one has only to examine the laws which in recent years they have put on their statute books. These laws not only adorn their statute books, but their constant enforcement adems the fives of the people, and gives them an opportunity to discover flaws for future

It may be asked how this remarkable change in human nature has been brought about in New Zealand and not to the same extent in other places. The answer is not to be found in the salubrious climate, the fertility of the soil, the inexhaustibility of its mines, the superior education of the people, though this is an important factor, nor in a special interposi-

tion of Providence. The answer is this: A man is what his en-vironments make him. Change the environments -by legal process or otherwise-and you change

to a nation as well as to an individual. The people of New Zealand, by legal enactments, have changed their own environments and their human natures have consequently followed suit. The logical inference is that whatever evi that says the energy of the community, it can be removed by changing the environments of the people. This cannot be done by waiting till everybody favors the removal of an evil, but by the ensetment and enforcemen tage be copied from that little corner of the world colled New Zealand. - Thomas Bounads Jermyn, April 23,

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

In South Australia there are only \$5 women or every 100 men. The worker wasps, like the worker bees, are maller than the queens or males.

The world's manufacturers use ninety tons of

rold and old tons of silver a year.

A little railway at Onset Bay, on Cape Cod, perates the only horse car in New England. London has twenty-one numberial cometeries and ten which are owned by private companies. A Detroit physician says that 75 per cent, of the people have a touch of consumption some ime in their lives.

The people of Arizona are returning thanks for the heaviest rainfall there for twenty years Rains are not an everyday occurrence in that territory. Sceeple Claydon, in North Bucks, England,

claims the distinction of being the first parish to adopt the public libraries act in the reign of King Edward VII. The biggest and most costly hotel in Boston is o go up this season on the site of the Brons-

York's Waldorf-Astoria.
The German papers allege that most of the couple drapery used in London at the queen's ders were executed at the shortest notice. Chinese are not entirely clothed in cotton. The ordinary annual crop of silk in China is estimated at about 21,000,000 pounds, of which over 60 per cent, is consumed in the country where it is produced. A Vilvorio peasant has just come into a for-tune of £2,000,000, left to him by a cousin who

died in Russia. Artien the dead man's father was in misery the peasant's father was the only brother who would help him. The jury is a recent trial in Wales comprised

me man named Hughes and eleven named Jones. Seven of the latter hore the Christian name of John. The prisoner's name was the same as that of the seven jurors—John Jones.

The Rev. A. J. Hanghey, of Mason City, Ill., has during his cierical career married 1,357 couples and conducted over 1,500 funerals. So

far as is known this record has not been exeeded by any minister in the country.

The automobile trip from Paris to Berlin, which was to have taken place in May, is, by acrangement between the Paris and Berlin clubs postponed until July 4-6. "Chauffeurs" in Paris tend to do the trip within two days. The Greek Inspector General of Antiquities states that the brenze statue of a youth recently discovered at Cerigo, in the Ionian Islands, dates from the period of Phidias, and is the most perfect and beautiful relic of antiquity yet

brought to light. Massachusetts commissioners of prisons suggest the commitment of common drunkards for indefinite periods and their employment in gainful labor for the state. They point out that payment of a fine does not make a man an the less a drunkard, nor has it much, if any reformatory effect, whereas, in their opinion, the plan they suggest would aid in reclaiming

Since the patent office was first established, i 1700, only 5,757 patents have been granted to women. There are other interesting There are other interesting figures. There have been 415 patents issued to colored men, of whom 28 were granted to one inventor and 22 to an other. More than 80 per cent, of the patents issued are to citizens of the United States. One of the most prominent Baptist preacher in the vicinity of New York has made it a prac-tice in all his pastorates to write his resignation within a week of his entrance upon a new field, sign, seal, and deliver it to the proper official with the remark: "There, now! Neve ask me for my resignation. Whenever you want me to go just break open the envelope, write in a date to the document and offer it to th congregation.'

Professor W. W. Wheeler des flist out leaves into small pieces and carry then into their underground chambers. reduce the leaves to a pulp, which they deposi cies of fungus finds lodging, and, the subter ancan conditions tavering such a result, minute dwellings are produced on the vegetable mass. These are the "mushrooms," which constitute almost the sole food of the colony of ants that ultivated them.

That Extra Bedroom

Now that you are in a larger house with an extra sleepin room you need a Bedroom Sui: A three-piece suit would look nicely it that guest chamber and give the house a general tone of refinement

We have a very fine line of THREE-PIECE BEDROOM SUTTS in some of the very latest styles. (If would be a pleasure to look them over.) We have them in

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In our large stock we have just what you want and the prices are in plain figures.

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07 Prescott avenue. Best local referen

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Shirt Waist Information for Women

The season for selecting your Shirt Waists is at hand and we now place before you the finest line ever shown

in this city. The Shirt Waist makers have created marvels of beauty and were splendidly encouraged by the designers of the lovely materials used, making it possible for them to produce a "Symphonic Harmony."

The perfect Shirt Waist. The dolight of every lady.

Silk Waists

We are showing the popular Senior Waist, the most perfect fitting waist on the market, in Black and all the new colorings. Yoke and sleeves covered with fine thread and cluster tucks. Bishop sleeves with pointed cuffs, buttoned in front or

Lansdowne Waists

Made up in the most perfect manper in regard to fit style and construction, in all the new colorings as Old Rose, Pearl Grey, Violet, etc.

Mercerized Gingham Waists

This new and most satisfactory material has every appearance of silk and comes in a variety of striped effects and in all the new pastel colorings. Very artistic.

Shirt Waists

An extensive assortment of White Lansdowne, Lawn Pique and Mercerized Duck, tucked, embroidered, strapped, tailor-made and plain, perfectly made, very dainty and at-

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MERCHANT

SEOURITY BUILDING & SAVINGS UNION FRANK M. MOYER. THE GILHOOL lome office, 208-200 Mears Building, tra general building and loan business throughout WAGONS ARE be state of Penusylvania. ALWAYSLEADERS FARRELL'S TRANSFER

225 LACKAWANNA AVE. 315 TO 325 N. SEVENTH ST M. A. FRIEDLANDER & CO. have moved their Millinery Establishment t CLEAN BARBERS. 205 Adams Ave., opposite court house.

DIME BANK JAMES I. QUICK. BARBER SHOP Plumbing, Tinning, Gas Fitting, Garden To Lawn Seed, Plows, 'Phone, old 6882; new 2 WITH BATH ATTACHED, 25C. SCRANTON, PA. FURNITURE.

0008 0-2-20 40443422 Ruy it of REDINGTON. He will trust you. Cheapest of them all, for each; easiest of them all, for time. 234 Penn avenue. GREEN'S The Old Reliable Pawn Broker, 107 Lackawanns avenue. Moncy loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, musical instruments, personal property. Private entrance and business confidential.

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